# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS

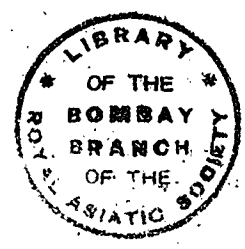
IN THE

# BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

INCLUDING

# SIND

FOR THE YEAR 1915-1916

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No. A. D.—30.

*Poona, 11th January 1917.*

From

F. G. H. ANDERSON, Esquire, M.A., I. C. S.,
Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records, Poona;

To

The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour of submitting this Annual Report of the Department of Settlement and Land Records for the year ending 31st July 1916.

## CHAPTER I.

### Prefatory.

1. The charge of the Department was held by me from 1st August 1915 to 8th April 1916 and again from 1st July 1916 to 31st July 1916.

In the interval I was on special duty from 9th April 1916 to 8th June 1916 and on privilege leave from 9th June 1916 to 30th June 1916. The object of the special duty was to enable me to complete the revision of the Land Revenue Code Rules and Manuals and to supervise the survey of sub-division and the compilation of Record of Rights in an Inam village without the formal introduction of the Survey Settlement as per G. R. 1721 of 14th February 1916.

Although my special duty formally ended on 8th June 1916, yet the introduction of the new system of accounts, the preparation of the Tagai, and Land Acquisition Manuals, the Land Revenue Code Rules (all now gone to Press or published), the new systems of correspondence and records and correspondence and supervision in connexion with them all, continued to make heavy demands on my time throughout the year.

During my absence on special duty and privilege leave Messrs. R. D. Bell, I. C. S., and A. F. L. Brayne, I. C. S., acted from 9th April 1916 to 16th June 1916 and from 17th June 1916 to 30th June 1916 respectively.

2. Khan Bahadur P. R. Mehta, M.R.A.C., and Mr. A. F. L. Brayne were the Superintendents, Land Records, Northern and Central Divisions all the year. Mr. G. Wiles was Superintendent, Land Records, Southern Division, from 1st August 1915 to 16th February 1916 and Mr. A. R. Dalal during the rest of the year.

3. I toured in all the districts of the Southern and Northern Divisions except Ahmedabad. In the Central Divison I could only visit Násik, West Khándesh, Sholápur and Sátára Districts. My tours were devoted (besides the conjoint Registration business) to the inspection of the new Revenue Accounts Forms, City Surveys, pôt hissa Measurements, Record of Rights and District Survey Offices.

4. The Superintendents toured actively in their divisions. They supervised and inspected the work of the staff, examined the Record of Rights, the City Survey and sub-division operations and other Land Records work carried on in their divisions. But by Government Order No. 8833 of 18th August 1915 they were formally relieved of the functions of Superintendents of Registration which they used to exercise. Mr. Wiles was in depressed health before he went on medical leave. Mr. Mehta retired shortly after the close of the year. It will take time for the new Superintendents to acquire the the experience those officers possessed.

5. Deputy Superintendents assisted the Superintendents, in inspection and supervision work and relieved them of a considerable portion of their extra work.

In the Northern Division Mr. H. L. Talati as Deputy Superintendent mainly supervised City Survey operations. The post was suspended on 17th January 1916 as the City Survey work neared completion and pôt hissa establishments were reduced owing to war.

In the Central Division Mr. Dáte inspected the pôt hissa and City Survey operations and assisted the Superintendent in clearing up the discrepancies between the Superintendent's office and the Treasury in the pôt hissa accounts. The post was suspended in January 1916 as all operations were curtailed owing to war.

In the Southern Division Mr. Kalelkar supervised the Akarband and Inam Survey Parties, tested the rewriting of Record of Rights, inspected the Survey Mámlatdár's office, and examined City Survey work. He also tested the classification work of Inam villages. Latterly when the Survey Mámlatdár's post was suspended he took over charge of those duties in addition to his own and reconciled discrepancies between Government and Railway Records in Dhárwár and Belgaum.

The work of all the three Deputy Superintendents was found to be very satisfactory.

6. All the three Superintendents seconded all my efforts for reform and improvement in the various branches of the Land Records Department. I have been engaged (besides the duties referred to in paragraph 1) in much internal reconstruction work in the Land Records Department which will, I trust, bear fruit in time. Next year I hope to be much more free from the preparation of Books and Manuals and to see more of the outdoor work and my machinery in motion.

## CHAPTER II.

### Land Records Establishment.

*Establishments under Divisional Superintendents.*

7. The establishments under the Divisional Superintendents were the District Survey Offices and the permanent Field Parties. They were supplemented by large temporary parties of Surveyors and Measurers for carrying out the sub-division and City Survey operations. All were controlled by the Superintendents and supervised by the three Deputy Superintendents, five Survey Mámlatdárs and Head Surveyors. Towards the close of the year owing to the necessity of curtailing expenditure the staff was reduced and 2 out of the 3 Deputy Superintendents and 3 Survey Mámlatdárs were retrenched.

*Training of Junior Civilians.*

8. Four Junior Civilians and one Probationary Deputy Collector were trained as usual by the Superintendents, Land Records, in Survey and Settlement matters and declared to be qualified.

Mr. Muhammad Khan, an officer of the Nizam's Government, was also trained and every facility was afforded him for studying Survey and Settlement operations and the working of City Survey and Record of Rights.

*Training of District Inspectors.*

9. Under Government orders (7206 of 3rd July 1915, R. D.) a class was organised in September 1915 for the training of Junior District Inspectors in Theodolite and Plane Table. Six District Inspectors, 1 Survey Mámlatdár, 2 clerks from my office and 1 from Superintendent, Land Records, S. D.'s office were trained in the class and Mr. Muhammad Khan also attended the class.

Mr. Dáte, the Deputy Superintendent, Central Division, attended the Plane Table Course. The class was conducted by Mr. S. R. Bhagwat, Lecturer in Engineering in the College of Engineering, Poona. All were given certificates. The course this year was compressed into a little under 4 weeks instead of the usual 6, without impairing its thoroughness.

*Training of Circle Inspectors in Survey.*

10. No class was held; but in the Southern Division 10 Surveyors and Measurer Circle Inspectors were given instructions in plane tabling for a fortnight. I am very strongly of opinion that these classes must be revived: even if we are to have a special cadre or Department for measuring only, still we cannot let our Mámlatdárs and Deputy Collectors grow up in ignorance of the elements of our Revenue Survey System and its modern developments. Circle Inspectors cannot even do crop inspection far less their universal duty of repairing and restoring Boundary Marks when uninstructed even in the elements and sometimes unable to understand a map.

*District Survey Offices.*

11. The Central Record Office at Ahmedabad was inspected by the Superintendent in July 1916. Owing to sub-division survey the number of cases has increased but arrears were kept down by the sub-division party who helped in the rains to dispose of correction cases arising out of sub-division measurement. In addition to this work the Record Office was employed on preparation of Himayat statements, test of recess work and correction of maps; and is on the whole managed efficiently. The Thána Survey Office was inspected by the Superintendent in August 1915 and by me in March 1916. Four Measurers of the Hissa Survey Party and 2 Circle Inspectors were employed to assist the District Survey Office in correction work and in the field work of villages in Kurla Estate. The work turned out was satisfactory; but the office was not working so well as could be desired and now has a new and more competent District Inspector.

All the offices in the Central Division were examined by Mr. Brayne except Sholápur which remained last and could not be inspected as he was under orders of transfer. It has since been inspected by Mr. Mardhekar after he took over charge. I could inspect only Násik. There is no separate District Survey Office at Jalgaon, East Khándesh. At present the records are kept in the District Survey Office buildings of West Khándesh. The plans and estimates are with the Executive Engineer and a separate building will be erected as soon as funds permit.

Ahmednagar, Násik and Poona offices were hard worked owing to introduction of second Revision Settlements in 18 tálukas and pôt hissa operations. The latter brought to light everywhere mistakes in original calculations of area and assessments and necessitated many corrections in survey records. The review to which these records are subjected in the course of sub-division work is most valuable: and removes many, though I dare not say all, of the errors which they contain: as well as brings them into conformity with the present facts whenever changes have occurred to which the paper record must conform. Acquisition of lands for canals, roads, railways, etc., have rendered it necessary to make corresponding corrections in the sub-division records kept in District Survey Offices. Special establishments were entertained in Ahmednagar, Sátára and Poona for this extra work and for giving effect by means of Kamjasti Patraks to remissions of Pátasthal assessment granted by Government. The special duties and ordinary work were carried out satisfactorily. The Superintendent proposes to leaven the staff of the District Survey Offices by recruiting experienced men from the Field Parties: he is fully at liberty to act upon his suggestion.

12. The Tab system (practically identical with that which I have devised and proposed for the traffic control of the Secretariat) of keeping a record of and control over correspondence was introduced at my instance by Mr. Brayne as an experiment in the District Survey Office at Ahmednagar. It has saved

almost the whole of the Barnishi work and the District Inspector under whose direct supervision it is being worked speaks very highly of it. Mr. Mardhekar says the control of work is much increased by this system. He is introducing it shortly in East and West Khándesh Districts, Poona, Sholápur and Násik: and I have further directed it to be extended to all districts.

13. Towards the close of the year Mr. Brayne held a conference of senior District Inspectors to settle certain points of procedure and generally to discuss methods for shortening work: we hope this will result in a great curtailment of the intricacy of the familiar Kamjasti Patraks: and reduction of the work connected with them.

14. In the Southern Division accommodation is insufficient in Belgaum, Ratnágiri and Kánara. Plans for extensions have been sanctioned but funds are not available. In this connexion I repeat the suggestion I made last year, *viz.*, that all this expenditure can be avoided if room be found for these records in the Collector's Record Room in which large space will be made available by the new A. B. C. D. Lists at the end of 1917.

All the offices were inspected both by the Superintendent and by myself In Kánara and Bijápur the arrears of Akárband correction work are large. The attention of the District Inspectors has been drawn to this by the Superintendent during the annual inspection. There is complaint of pressure of work in the offices of Dhárwár, Ratnágiri and Kánara. In the first two districts work has increased owing to the large number of corrections in the land records the hissa survey necessitates, while Kánara has extra work owing to betta assignments [with which I am contending the Land Records Department ought to have no concern], afforestations and disforestations and other Forest matters. The two extra clerks attached to the Superintendent's office for assisting the District Survey Offices were lent to these three districts.

15. With a view to diminishing writing work, Registers for Periodical Returns, as laid down in my Indexed Slip System, were ordered in both the Central and Southern Divisions. The Superintendents think that it has considerably reduced the miscellaneous case work and afforded much relief to the offices in Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Bijápur, and Kánara. The system has not yet been properly applied in the remaining districts and the District Inspectors are being asked to pay more attention to it.

*District Inspectors.*

16. Statement IV of Appendix A shows the routine work performed by these officers. The amount of inspection under different heads in Belgaum, Bijápur, Dhárwár and Kolába and under boundary marks in Thána is inadequate.

In Northern Division the District Inspectors have taken sufficient tests and moved actively. Mr. K. J. Agaskar of Thána was employed for two months as Enquiry Officer, Thána City Survey, in addition to his duties. He retired towards the end of the year and Mr. Manibhai Pragji Desai was appointed in his place.

In the Central Division the outdoor work of these officers was generally adequate. In districts where measurement work is entrusted to special Circle Inspectors the District Inspectors had to control their movements and watch their work.

Mr. Patwardhan is commended as a steady worker and keen on improvements. He has successfully introduced the Tab System as already noted with a special pigeon-hole device for the issue of copies and maps.

Mr. Yardi of Sátára is as usual commended for his careful work.

Mr. Dáte of Poona is a steady worker of the old type and did good work as a Deputy Superintendent.

Messrs. Vaishampayan, Hatvalne, Takalkar and Karmarkar have also done satisfactorily in the second class. Messrs. Deo and Joshi who were deputed to enquiry work have discharged their functions efficiently.

In the Southern Division most of the District Inspectors have worked satisfactorily, but changes have been made in Kánara and Bijápur. Mr. S. R. Kulkarni, District Inspector of Ratnágiri, deserves special mention. He toured actively and worked very hard and has been most keen on improvements in every direction.

Mr. Sashittal worked well as Khoti Record of Rights Officer and Survey Mámlatdár and has much experience in Khoti matters.

Mr. Kalelkar has been very helpful as Deputy Superintendent.

*Circle Inspectors.*

17. Statement I of Appendix A shows the routine work performed by Circle Inspectors. This year also the opinions of the Collectors regarding this class of officers are widely different, but the majority now find the Circle Inspectors staff improving. The work of Circle Inspectors in the Southern Division is poor in quantity.

Except in Thána, Panch Maháls, and Sholápur the Collectors found the Circle Inspectors' work adequate and satisfactory. The Collector of Kolába found some working with real energy, a larger number content to let things slide and a few idle and incompetent. In Panch Maháls their work was found to be perfunctory. The Collector still makes the time-honoured observation that Circle Inspector's posts are not sought after because karkuns from whom these officers are drawn prefer sedentary life and there is no distinction in pay; but if the latter objection is real, then it is the Collector's own doing. The Collector of Bijápur points out that the work of Circle Inspectors has been favourably noticed by the Sub-divisional Officers, but remarks that the work is no doubt disagreeable to most karkuns while their increased responsibility requires that the best men should be selected for the duties. He fears that the state of affairs will not improve "until they are held eligible for the Upper Branch or their posts are transferred to that Branch." This comment baffles me: for they are eligible for the Upper Branch and in fact *all* Upper Branch men are compelled to pass two years as Circle Inspector and all the best Circle Inspectors come from this class: the rest ought to come from the class of young and ambitious men who though not in Upper Branch aspire to it. And I hope no Collector ever thinks of recommending for the Upper Branch any man who has shirked Circle Inspector's work. The Collectors of Dhárwár and Sátára perceive the same remedy and have acted upon it by improving their promotion rules to my great satisfaction. The Collector of Násik, however, states that service as Circle Inspector continues to be most unpopular in spite of special promotion. The promotion of the best Talatis may do something to improve this class. He still thinks that there ought to be a separate cadre of Circle Inspectors. In Sátára the plan of instructing the Circle Inspectors in their duties described last year is giving good results [see my comments on the Circle Inspectors' class] and the Collector is convinced that by this method the efficiency of the Circle Inspectors is steadily improving. Mr. Dalal agrees with the remarks made last year by Mr. Wiles:—"The large majority merely content themselves with a routine test and after half a dozen visits from a Circle Inspector the Village Accountant is no wiser than before. It is very rare to find a Circle Inspector reporting any general irregularity or asking for instructions about the correct methods of work. He does not know how to set about his work in the right way and superior officers may well devote their attention to examining the Circle Inspector's methods in the field," [and, I would add, improving them] "rather than to a mere test of his inspection. The experiment of examinations recently tried in Sátára may be widely extended."

"*It is desirable not to divorce the ordinary Circle Inspector altogether from measurement work.* In the Konkan he is being given some measurement work but in the Karnatic this work is being done exclusively by the Special Circle Inspectors. Even one or two simple measurement cases in a year will serve to keep the Circle Inspector in practice. I have long been of opinion that the promoted Kulkarni makes the least satisfactory type of Circle Inspector" (an opinion I also warmly endorse).

18. In many districts the appointment of special Measuring Circle Inspectors out of the ordinary Circle Inspectors has of course facilitated the

disposal of measurement work and the state of measurement work is on the whole very satisfactory throughout. The Collector of Kánara however reports that in his district the Measuring Circle Inspectors' time was taken up in moving from place to place and the work turned out could not be effectively supervised for want of easy communications. This will also soon be perceived in other districts. We have to wait and see that the reduced staff of Circle Inspectors in the district has not the effect of reducing the total amount of inspection which the Circle Inspectors used to do prior to the introduction of these special Measuring Circle Inspectors. I am still of opinion that it will be better and more economical to train the Village Officers in measurement work and entrust to them the measurement work of their village, *remunerating* them for the extra work (a step never before taken). Government have sanctioned an experiment to be made in this direction. A class for training them in Survey has been completed in Haveli and will be shortly opened in other Divisions. It will fo course be some years before we are able to compare the results.

19. The programme of complete boundary marks was carried through in eleven districts but not fully in Thána, Kaira, Sátára, West Khándesh, Násik, Ratnágiri, Kolába, and Kánara. In Kaira the Collector reports that the repairs of boundary marks was deliberately postponed owing to semi-famine conditions in the district, so Gujarát is free from reproach. In Thána special efforts were made in this direction by the Collector and most of the last year's arrears have been wiped off; in Sátára difficulty was felt in some villages in getting stones of the right dimensions and in some the work was started late. Thus 20 villages remained in arrears. Kolába and Ratnágiri again show heavy arrears. In Kolába the defaulters were subjected to a gentle penalty. In Ratnágiri and Kánara the repairs were not undertaken in some tálukas and Circles as the Circle Inspectors were engaged on Record of Rights work and in finishing off some of the last year's arrears.

It is conspicuous that the boundary mark system of the Konkan has more or less collapsed, at any rate, in all places where boundary marks are important, *i. e.,* in places where rayats are shifting or are in the habit of shifting their boundaries, when their fields border on warkas or waste. My work in the Khoti and other villages convinces me that boundary marks on such fields are useless: and that the proper remedy is to set up Government reference-pillars and at the same time to recognise and bow to the constant desire to extend cultivation (which is no injury to the commonwealth) by always readily making our records conform to the changes instead of wasting our efforts in the endeavour to force back the changes into agreement with our records.

Mr. Seddon's scheme of simplifying the boundary marks repairs work was tried in selected villages in practically all districts. It appears to have met with a considerable degree of approval both of district officers and of the people in most districts. In Ratnágiri it appears that marks in good order were pulled up and expensive corner stones were put in their stead and also good cairns were replaced by new stones. This is just the opposite of what was intended by Mr. Seddon and there is no wonder that the local officers and people condemn the "experiment" which was not at all what Mr. Seddon intended. The Commissioner, Southern Division, was informed of this and we may expect that the experiment will be given a fairer trial elsewhere: though in Ratnágiri as already remarked I think a practical resurvey should precede any theorising as to boundary marks.

20. Details of measurement and classification work done by the General Duty Inspectors, ordinary Circle Inspectors and Special Measuring Circle Inspectors are given in Statement II of Appendix A. In most districts arrears have been reduced and work is well in hand.

*Measurement of Sub-divisions.*

21. *Northern Division.*—In Gujarát owing to financial stringency 15 parties (of 8 surveyors each) were reduced to 8 at the beginning of the fair season and then again further reduced to 4 from February. The posts of Deputy Seperintendent and of Survey Mámlatdár were retrenched. These

parties finished the pôt hissa work of the Chikhli Táluka, thus completing the Surat District. After sub-division work was completed, they measured the new sub-divisions in the district. They also took up 72 villages of Borsad and completed 57 of them. In all 104,979 hissas including new hissas were measured and assessments were calculated and copies of maps supplied to Hissedars. The outturn was an average of 14 hissas a working day at an average cost of annas 5 per hissa. The districts of Surat and Broach have now been completely finished. In Kaira, Mehmedabad, Mátar and parts of Borsad and Kapadwanj only remain. Ahmedabad and Panch Maháls Districts remain to be taken up this year.

In Thána the pôt hissa survey was commenced with 42 hands. This establishment was reduced in March to 30. The revision of Record of Rights was undertaken simultaneously with pôt hissa measurement and amalgamation of hissas. Kalyan Circle was first finished and then Murbád and a few villages in Sálsette were taken up. The work in Murbád was examined by me and found satisfactory. The number of hissas measured was 44,669 and the entries examined in the Record of Rights were 134,328. On an average 13 hissas were measured (by Phalni) per day at a cost of annas 6 per hissa, the Plane Table not being used yet in Thána as it should be. Recovery statements for Rs. 13,426-2-0 for 1914-15 were sent to the Mámlatdár of Kalyán and almost the whole amount was recovered.

22. *Central Division.*—In this Division 13 parties, consisting of 305 men, were working till October on calculation of assessment and other recess work of the previous field season. In November this establishment was reduced to 198 men and was further reduced to 167 in February. The number thus reduced was formed into 16 parties of from 9 to 12 men each under a Nimtandar. In the old parties there were from 20 to 25 men under one Nimtandar. This arrangement rendered efficient supervision by Nimtandars impossible; whereas smaller parties facilitated supervision and gave better outturn. The posts of the Deputy Superintendent and the Additional Survey Mámlatdár had to be suspended as work decreased and parties were reduced.

Of the 16 parties, one was kept at headquarters for calculation of assessment, 7 worked with plane table, and the rest with chain and cross staff in the following tálukas:—

| Táluka. | | | District. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Karmála | ... | ... | Sholápur. |
| Sholápur | ... | ... | |
| Pandharpur | ... | ... | |
| Indápur | ... | ... | Poona. |
| Purandhar | ... | ... | |
| Haveli | ... | ... | |
| Ráhuri | ... | ... | Ahmednagar. |
| Párner | ... | ... | |
| Newása | ... | ... | |
| Kandála Peta | ... | ... | Sátára. |
| Koregaon | ... | ... | |

Of these tálukas, Indápur, Purandhar (except 10 inám villages), Karmála, Sholápur, Khandála Peta and Ráhuri are completely finished. Of the rest Haveli and Párner are nearing completion and the others are partially done. The number of hissas measured was 180,735 at a cost of Rs. 46,531, including labour charges. Assessments were calculated on 186,865 hissas. Rs. 1,618-12-0 were paid as bonus for extra work and Rs. 1,090 deducted for short work from the pay of some of the measurers. In addition to the establishment under the Superintendent two parties were working in East Khándesh and one in West Khándesh under the control of the District Inspectors. They measured 19,567 hissas in Ráver, Sindkheda, Shirpur and Sháháda and calculated assessment on 24,036 hissas.

The cost was:—

| | Measurement. | Area calculation and assessment distribution. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | as. ps. as. ps. | as. ps. as. ps. | as. ps. as. ps. |
| Cross Staff ... | 2 8 to 3 10 | 2 9 to 3 10 | 5 5 to 7 8 |
| Plane Table ... | 2 3 to 3 2 | | 5 0 to 7 0 |

This does *not include* the cost of giving a copy of the maps to Kabjedars; which is included in the Gujarát costs. The higher cost in Central Division is due chiefly to greater complication in assessment distribution: and partly also to less expert staff and larger sub-divisions. Still the Plane Table work is *cheaper* (because quicker) and much more accurate. During the year recovery statements for Rs. 1,67,838 were sent and the amount recovered was 156,614 which is very creditable. Arrangements have been made to recover the balance.

Special measurers were appointed one each in Bársi, Kopargaon and Nagar Tálukas to measure new hissas. They measured in all 1,439 hissas.

In accordance with Government Resolution, Public Works Department, No. A-I-13510 of 11th December 1915 a party of measurers was sent to demarcate sub-divisions in Kopargaon. Owing to reduction of establishment these operations could not be extended. 4,008 sub-divisions in 39 irrigated villages were demarcated. This táluka is now finished except 5 villages which had to be held over owing to the failure of the contractor to supply stones in time. In the course of this operation 664 new sub-divisions were measured *pari pasu* with demarcation work. Atlases showing sub-divisions in the irrigated areas and the boundary stones have been supplied to the Executive Engineer. Similar work was carried out at the request of the Collector of Ahmednagar in 1,203 survey numbers of 3 villages in Newása Táluka.

In the inám village of Udtara (Wái) sub-division operations were carried out simultaneously with Record of Rights under my direct supervision. The object was to see how far it was possible to compile Record of Rights upon a pôt hissa survey without the formal introduction of a survey settlement. A separate report on the experiment which gave most satisfactory and promising results has been submitted to Government.

23. *Southern Division*—Konkan.—Four parties consisting of 51 men, two parties consisting of 24 men were employed in the Ratnágiri and Kolába Districts, respectively. In Ratnágiri each party was headed by a Sub-Nimtandar and all the four parties were supervised by one Nimtandar which was not a good arrangement. In Kolába no Sub-Nimtandars were appointed; the two parties were under two Nimtandars, under the general supervision of a Survey Mámlatdár for the two districts. In Ratnágiri, pôt hissa work was finished in Sangameshwar, Ratnágiri and Vengurla and 30 villages of Rájápur. In 2 villages of Málwan about 219 hissas of warkas land were plane-tabled. In Kolába 113 villages were finished. In Mahád a small beginning was made of combining hissa measurement by plane table with the Record of Rights in Khoti villages, but the work was very complicated owing to boundaries of many survey numbers having been changed. The number of hissas measured and amalgamated by obliteration of old Pôt and Phalni divisions is:—

| | Measured. | Amalgamated. |
|---|---|---|
| Ratnágiri ... ... ... | 65,568 | 27,403 |
| Kolába ... ... ... | 18,576 | 14,614 |

The expenditure incurred in Ratnágiri was Rs. 21,342 and in Kolába Rs. 12,865. I would pause here to emphasise that this amalgamation of *42,000* plots in 2 districts only means that 21,000 persons were being compelled to pay revenue separately, and to maintain artificial ridges or boundaries between adjacent parcels of land which were in the possession of one holder, *i. e.*, the artificial enforcement of sub-divisions. Many thousands more were amalga-

mated in Thána. It is a useful contribution to the "morcellement" controversy. The cost of measurement of each hissa was annas 5 in Panvel, annas 4 in Uran, annas 4-3 in Khálápur, annas 5 in Roha, and annas 4-6 in Pen inam villages. The cost of amalgamation is annas 1-3 in Panvel and annas 1-6 in Roha. In all other tálukas it is 1 anna.

Recess work of 6 Vengurla villages, 35 Ratnágiri and 23 Sangameshwar villages was finished. In Kolába, Panvel, Uran, Roha, inam villages of Pen and Khálápur (27 villages) were completed. The demands and recoveries are as follows :—

| | Demands. | Recoveries. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Kolába ... ... | 20,940 14 8 | 5,418 6 5 |
| Ratnágiri ... ... | 19,327 4 0 | 14,856 0 2 |

In Kolába there are heavy arrears for recovery. This is stated to be due to discrepancies between Táluka and Huzur figures. The matter is being specially investigated.

24. *Karnátic.*—Sixty Measurers under 5 Nimtandars were working under the supervision of a Survey Mámlatdár. In January 1916 the Survey Mámlatdár's post was reduced and the Deputy Superintendent was then put in charge of the work. A plane table party worked in Kod (Dhárwár) and 4 cross staff parties in Muddebihál (Bijápur) and Sampgaon (Belgaum). 8 villages of Kalghatgi were also finished. The work in Dhárwár and Bijápur Districts is now completed. The whole of Sampgaon excepting 16 villages is also finished.

The outturn is :—

| | Hissas. |
|---|---|
| Táluka Kod ... ... ... | 7,466 by plane table.<br>2,940 by cross staff. |
| Sampgaon ... ... ... | 979 by plane table.<br>28,956 by cross staff. |
| Muddebihál ... ... ... | 5,546 by cross staff. |

In Sampgaon 53 villages had been done in 1913 but the papers were not scrutinized or completed. Thus they became out of date. A careful overhaul was therefore ordered. In all 13,571 hissas were overhauled which necessitated the measurement of 2,850 new hissas. In Kalghatgi Táluka 8 villages were similarly overhauled and 675 hissas were measured. Thus 60 men did 61,931 hissas in 5 months. Scale drawn sketches as originally instituted in Surat were supplied to Kabjedars for the first time this year and included in the measurement fee *and they were much appreciated.* The average cost per hissa *exclusive* of recess work was annas 2-6. The area and assessment calculations were not completed till long after the end of the year so we cannot give the total cost. I inspected this recess work in progress, and made some important curtailments in it.

The recess examination of Bankápur, Hubli, Kalghatgi, Kod and Hangal Tálukas of Dhárwár and Indi, Sindgi, Muddebihál, Bágewádi and Hungund of Bijápur was completed.

The total demands and recoveries were :—

| District. | Demand. | Recoveries. |
|---|---|---|
| Bijápur ... ... ... | 20,185 | 16,137 |
| Dhárwár ... ... ... | 35,932 | 25,950 |

In Dhárwár there are much arrears for recovery. Many discrepancies were found between Táluka and Huzur figures. Efforts were made to reconcile these discrepancies also and special investigation is afoot.

25. *General Remarks.*—The sub-division records are imperfectly maintained at present. Maintenance can only be systematic when the scheme for the performance of measurement work is finally settled and in operation. With a view to ascertaining whether measurements inside the survey number

can be carried out by the Talati with a moderate degree of efficiency, Government have allowed me to carry out the experiment of training Talatis and getting new hissas measured by them. (Government Order 4618, dated 2nd May 1916.) This experiment is at present being tried in one selected táluka in each division: the Talatis in Haveli and Mulshi in Poona have already been trained, and all the new hissas and simple measurement work will be entrusted to them. They will be *paid* for the extra work. Only intricate cases will be done by the Circle Inspectors. Párdi in Surat and Bankápur in Dhárwár are being similarly trained but this falls into 1916-17.

## CHAPTER III.

### Survey and Settlement Work.

*Revenue Survey Work.*

26. *Northern Division.*—The following establishments were employed:—

(1) A Field Party of 10 Surveyors for the Gujarát Districts.

(2) A Field Party of 3 Surveyors for the Thána District.

Three of the 10 posts of the Gujarát Party were kept vacant owing to the orders to effect economy: 2 were working on reclassification in Mátar and Mehmedabad Tálukas under Mr. L. V. M. Robertson, I. C. S., the rest were employed on the verification of boundaries between British territory on the one hand, and Baroda and Portuguese territories on the other and on road measurement and other miscellaneous survey and classification work in Panch Maháls, Surat and Kaira. In all they measured 1,989 acres and classed 542 acres. One post of the Thána Party was also kept vacant: the remaining 2 Surveyors were employed on measurement and classification of land given out for reclamation and on verification of boundaries between British and Portuguese territories and other miscellaneous measurement and classification work. They measured 846 acres and classed 577 acres.

27. *Central Division.*—The present Field Party consists of 50 Surveyors and Measurers. During the monsoon the party was engaged on recess work of survey and classification of 18 inam villages done in the previous field season. Early in November they were detailed on the Pôt Hissa work which is paid from advances recoverable in order to effect economy. The employment of these experienced Surveyors on the Pôt Hissa work was very beneficial and procured a better outturn and general improvement.

A special feature of the year was the survey by Theodolite and Plane Table of the inam village, Udtara, in the Wái Táluka of Sátára. It was undertaken by a small party working under my direct supervision according to a method never before used in India, which has proved a great success and gives important results. By this method the whole village with all sub-divisons and village site with all houses, etc., in full detail was surveyed at a comparatively low cost. More important still the survey is based on a net work (not a traverse) of pillars trigonometrically interlinked in such a way that no boundary marks are required for individual fields and no burden of annual repair or inspection is placed on Rayat or Revenue Officer. If this method can be vindicated and established, it will mark an epoch in our Revenue history. A detailed report on the method used and the results obtained has been submitted to Government separately.

The Inamdar has since applied for settlement which can be very readily applied.

28. *Southern Division.*—The Field Party consisted of 40 surveyors, 10 learners, and 2 clerks. But in the interests of economy 11 posts of surveyors, 5 of learners and one of a clerk were kept vacant and several of the remainder were lent on paid work elsewhere, *i.e.*, 6 surveyors were lent to the Sávantvádi State where they finished the survey of 2 villages by Plane Table, 3 to Dhárwár and 3 to Belgaum Districts to dispose of private measurements; 8 were on City Survey and 3 on Hissa Survey.

The surveyors were employed on the classification work (partial system) of 7 inám villages surveyed last year in Belgaum District and 2 learners were attached to them for training. 1,298 survey numbers were classed.

The original classification of all the 1,154 survey numbers of Shirgaon was finished. In Bijápur Chik-Sindgi was also reclassified. 3 surveyors and 2 learners finished the original survey of the inám village Kamte in the Ratnágiri District. The General Duty Inspector finished the classification work.

*Revenue Settlement Work.*

29. *Northern Division.*—Original survey settlement proposals for the 3 inám villages Itadi and Hapsabad of Modása Mahál and Mithipur of north Dáskroi were submitted by the Superintendent and sanctioned. Similar proposals for 2 Government villages—Narol and Ropda—were also submitted, but on my recommendation it was decided to postpone the settlement of the 2 villages for 2 years in order that they may be included with the rest of the táluka.

A settlement was also introduced in Eksar and 5 other Khoti villages of the Sálsette Táluka.

The revision proposals for the Tálukdári villages of the Mehlol Estate were sanctioned. In the 7 villages of the Kúrla Estate field operations were finished and settlement proposals may shortly be expected.

Mr. Robertson, Assistant Settlement Officer, finished the reclassification of the Mátar and Mehmedabad Tálukas and submitted revision settlement proposals which are now before the Collector.

30. *Central Division.*—Revision settlement proposals of 8 tálukas of Násik; of Akola, Párner, Ahmednagar and Shevgaon of Ahmednagar; of Haveli, Purandhar, Junnar and Sirur of Poona and of Ráver and Yáwal Tálukas of East Khándesh—in all 18 tálukas were sanctioned and revised rates were introduced. The preparation of revision Akarbands for all these tálukas was a heavy burden on the Department and a large temporary establishment consisting of 150 men was employed to cope with the work.

Settlement Reports for 20 inám villages were also submitted by the Superintendent. Rates were sanctioned in 15 villages and introduced in 49 villages of which 40 were for original settlement, 8 for first revision and 1 for second revision.

31. *Southern Division.*—Revision settlements were sanctioned and introduced into Gokák, Athni, Chikodi, Hukeri and Sampgaon of Belgaum; Badámi, Hungund and Bágalkot of Bijápur; and Ratnágiri, and Sangameshwar of Ratnágiri—in all 10 tálukas. Settlement rates were also introduced in the inám villages of Holi Alur and Gamangatti in Dhárwár and Waked in Ratnágiri.

8 Inám villages of Belgaum, 1 of Bijápur and 1 of Ratnágiri were surveyed and classified. Settlement reports are shortly expected.

Thus the settlement of 28 tálukas and over 100 inám villages and estates more than $\frac{1}{7}$th of the whole Presidency was a heavy task for one year.

*City Surveys.*

32. *Northern Division.*—Thána, Viramgám, Nadiád, Anand and Borsad City Surveys were in progress. Viramgám was completed and distribution of sanads, collection of survey fees and preparation and checking of maps were in progress. In Nadiád, Anand and Borsad house measurement was completed, and inquiry was in progress under Messrs. M. M. Mehta (Nadiád), M. P. Desai (Anand) and A. Desai (Borsad) and maps were under preparation. In Thána survey and enquiry work was completed but latterly it was decided to extend the village site to some 64 survey numbers of Naopada and to survey that portion.

This was done after the close of the year. The Enquiry Officer was Mr. Dhekne and of the extended portion Mr. Agaskar, the District Inspector. The enquiry was satisfactorily done.

33. *Central Division.*—In Dhulia the survey and enquiry was finished by Mr. Joshi, the Enquiry Officer, and the maps prepared are being traced for printing by the Vandyke process. In Jalgaon and Manmád the enquiry work was nearly finished. In Manmád it had to be suspended for some time on account of plague and resumed in the last month of the year. Nandurbár City Survey was taken up during the year and fully completed. The city survey operations in Poona under Mr. McIver were brought to a close after 26 months. Fragments of survey work still remain. These are being done now under the supervision of the Superintendent. Enquiry work is still in progress under Mr. B. H. Godbole. Out of about 15,000 properties 7,894 properties were confirmed and corrections were found necessary in 741 cases.

34. *Southern Division.*—City surveys in Belgaum and Bágalkot were in progress. In Belgaum field work was finished in October 1916 and enquiry work is expected to be finished in January 1917. In Bágalkot the field work was finished and enquiry was in progress under Mr. Laxmeshwar. Progress in Bágalkot was impeded by plague. The survey of Ránebennur was taken up and is in progress.

35. *General Remarks.*—Finding that the fruits of all past city surveys have been sacrificed through neglect to maintain them, I worked out a scheme for the upkeep of the records, field work and maps and framed rules for maintenance without the formal introduction of Record of Rights. The scheme was before the Commissioners for consideration and they have since unanimously held that while in older city surveys maintenance should be effected without the introduction of Record of Rights in the way suggested by me, Record of Rights should also be introduced in the recently city-surveyed areas. I have also advised Collectors to arrange for the staff. Government have ordered the introduction of Record of Rights in 4 selected cities as noted in paragraph 43.

The revision of the towns of Dhárwár and Hubli was discussed. To get reliable data of time and cost I have arranged with the Collector to have one or two tikkas of Dhárwár revised according to my scheme. When sufficient experience is gained, final proposals will be laid before Government. Similar questions also arose in Bijápur where 2 Municipal tikkas were revised by a Surveyor lent to the Municipality. I have ordered the revision of some more tikkas of a more representative character in order to get a basis for calculating the cost of the revision.

Similar tests were made in Ahmedabad and a scheme for revision and future upkeep has been submitted.

Mr. Wiles, Superintendent, Southern Division, had prepared a City Survey Manual before his departure on medical leave. It was discussed in the Superintendents' conference. I have revised it in the light of further experience and tests, and hope to get it in print very soon.

The Bombay City Survey under Mr. Newland suggested very useful economical methods such as the direct plotting etc., without voluminous field books which we have adopted in our city surveys. The very economical "Vandyke" process of map printing has this year been installed at the Photo-zinco Office.

The Plane Table is now more in use than the cross staff in city surveys and the Theodolite stations are fewer while almost all "recess" work and map plotting is saved. The operations will therefore cost far less than hitherto.

The difficulty of keeping City Survey accounts so as to fit in with the village accounts has also been settled this year.

Orders of Government were obtained on several important questions regarding the form of sanads and the levy of fees in certain special cases such as lands which are Municipal properties or are given on long term leases, etc.

The City Surveys so far have, besides defining properties and determining the title of individuals thereto, and subserving numerous administrative and public needs cleared up the Government and Municipal title to open plots and brought to light cases of irregular grants of land by Government Officers and by Municipalities and encroachments over Government and Municipal waste lands and non-agricultural uses of agricultural lands hitherto enjoyed free of enhanced assessment.

*Village Site Surveys.*

36. These surveys were conducted with Plane Table in the Northern Division. In the village sites of Párdi, Udváda, Vápi, Motiwáda, Rentláv, Alipur and Dehgam, the survey of which was completed last year, Record-of-Rights was introduced under Government orders and maps were prepared which are being printed at the Photozinco Office. This year the survey of Manubar, Tralsa, and Wagra village-sites in Broach was taken up as an operation subsidiary to Record-of-Rights under section 135-G, Land Revenue Code. The field work has been finished. Enquiry for Record-of-Rights is in progress and was expected to be finished in October.

Regular City Surveys were undertaken for small towns of Nikora, Shukaltirth, Pálej, Tankaria and Jhanor in Broach and the Record-of-Rights was introduced under Government orders. The City Survey of these small town sites with a population of more than 2,000 inhabitants was undertaken as an experimental measure to see whether the survey of village sites can be undertaken generally and maintained efficiently. It has been demonstrated that such surveys are practicable and efficient. It is hoped that in course of time all important village sites will be so surveyed. Rules were framed for their maintenance and approved by Government (Government Order No. 9211 of 25th September 1916). According to these the maintenance of village site surveys is entrusted to the village officers who are paid, somewhat on the Punjáb System, a fee of annas 2 for every mutation recorded.

37. *Central Division.*—In West Khándesh the survey of 18 village sites was done. The Superintendent visited some villages and gave instructions in survey by Plane Table. The Settlement Commissioner conducted the village site survey of the Inám village of Udtara in Wai Táluka of Sátára under section 135-G, Land Revenue Code, as already noted.

The survey of village sites has been postponed under Government Order No. 5533 of 30th May 1916 as a general measure till the city survey of important towns has been finished and more progress is made in the measurement of sub-divisions.

There is no doubt that the whole Department of Land Records is overfull of work with the sub-division measurements and numerous revision settlements: and is in no need of any fresh lines of activity.

*Government Photozinco Department.*

38. This department forms the subject of a separate report. The chief features of the year were the change in the power supply from steam to electric, the installation of the Vandyke process for map reproduction and the introduction of a Costing System. Mr. A. Audy has well maintained the efficiency and artistic standard of the office work and has loyally supported a considerable burden of extra work involved in these changes.

## CHAPTER IV.

### Record of Rights.

39. *Northern Division.*—Rewriting of the record was completed in the following tálukas:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad | ... | Viramgám, Gogho, Modasa Mahál. |
| Kaira | ... | Narwadari villages of Nadiád and Anand. |
| Broach | ... | Vighotia villages of Ankleshwar and Hánsot Mahál. |
| Thána | ... | 2 Circles of each of Bhivndi and Wáda Tálukas. |

It is in progress in the rest of Ahmedabad, and Broach, Amod and Jambusar Tálukas of Broach, 2 Circles of Murbad and 1 of Kalyan. In Thána it is overdue in every Circle, but it was withheld till it can be done along with the measurement of sub-divisions.

The rewriting of the record in Bhágdári villages in Broach and Surat was postponed as the Bhágdári form of Record-of-Rights was under discussion with the Commissioner but it is now settled.

It was declared for the first time in Salia, Khabda, Kotda, Veganpur, Jafrabad and Rasulpur of Godhra Táluka and the surveyed Inámi village, Syadla in Olpád. It is prepared in Chitodia of the Jhalod Táluka but not yet introduced.

40. *Record-of-Rights in surveyed village sites.*—Government ordered that Record-of-Rights should be introduced and maintained in all the surveyed village sites of Gujarát (Government Order No. 5407 of 10th June 1914) detailed in paragraph 36. Its preparation is accordingly in progress, and mostly finished.

41. *Central Division.*—The record was rewritten in the following tálukas:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ahmednagar | ... | Ráhuri, Parner (68 villages). |
| Sholápur | ... | Barsi (53 villages), Sholápur (49 villages). |
| Sátára | ... | Tasgaon Khándala (19 villages), Sátára (in progress). |
| Poona | ... | Haveli (36 villages), Indápur (49 villages). |
| East Khándesh | ... | Erandol, Amalner, Yával, Ráver, Parola (Peta) } In progress. |
| West Khándesh | ... | Dhulia, 2nd rewriting in progress. Nándurbár (2 Circles), Sakri (2 Circles). |

*Inám villages.*—In Sátára the preparation of the record was undertaken in34 villages, in 27 of which from Pátan Táluka it was prepared for the first time. It was also prepared for the first time in 7 villages of Niphád, 10 of Yeola and 1 of Málsiras and is in progress in 2 of Niphád, 1 of Chandor and 8 of Báglán. It was introduced and promulgated in 39 villages in Poona and 6 in Sátára and is in progress in 8 villages of the former. It was rewritten in one Inám village of Párner Táluka.

In East Khándesh rewriting was treated as routine work of the táluka establishment. This ought to be the rule everywhere if sufficient test of the entries is taken by the Inspecting Officers so that few entries remain untested at the end of the quinquennial period. It seems that in Ratnágiri and Bijápur the opposite practice is followed: and the record is so defective that when it becomes due for rewriting, a special staff is indispensable to recheck all the entries.

In Násik the test by Sub-Divisional officers and Mámlatdárs is inadequate.

42. *Southern Division.*—The record is due for rewriting in most of Bijápur District. Badami, Hungund and Indi are in progress. In Badámi and Hungund a special establishment was entertained as the rewriting was considerably overdue and the record had consequently grown out of date. In Belgaum it is in progress in Parasgad Táluka and was completed and promulgated in 12 Inám villages of Chikodi and 1 Inám village of Chandgad Mahál. It is very nearly completed in Ratnágiri and Sangameshwar Tálukas. The test by Sub-divisional officers and Mámlatdárs in the Southern Division except Ratnágiri and Kánara is inadequate.

In Kolába the record was promulgated in respect of agricultural lands within the Municipal limits of Alibag town and in 5 Isafat villages in Karjat Táluka. Rewriting was undertaken in Sirsi, Siddápur, Yellápur and Mundgod

Tálukas in Kánara District. The record was introduced in 186 Khoti villages of Mángaon Táluka. Hissa measurement and Record-of-Rights operations were combined in

| | Khoti villages. | Government villages. |
|---|---|---|
| Pen ... ... ... | 29 | 180 |
| Roha ... ... ... | 89 | 60 |

Introduction of Record-of-Rights in Khoti villages in Kolába will require an increase in the Taláti establishment and the redistribution of their Sazas. It presents special difficulties owing to the extensive obliteration of the old survey boundaries. It may be necessary to move for the revision of the survey itself. The difficulties are not yet wholly solved but operations are still being undertaken; villages being resurveyed under section 135-G before the Record can safely be written up.

The quinquennial (or any periodical) rewriting of the Record is a heavy burden on the Revenue Staff, and it becomes heavier the more the day-to-day maintenance is neglected. The financial burden of the extra staff always required is also heavy. Any device by which rewriting could be eliminated from the system would be therefore a boon and a blessing. Consequently I welcome and have warmly commended to the notice of the Divisional Commissioners a suggestion made by Mr. R. M. Maxwell, now acting Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, which I am bound to characterise as a brilliant idea, by which this grand desideratum is attainable.

43. *General Remarks.*—Hitherto Government have ordered the introduction of the Record-of-Rights only in *surveyed* Inam villages, but since it is in the highest degree desirable that it should be prepared universally and whether a Revenue Settlement has been applied or not, they ordered experiments to ascertain how far it can be achieved without a Settlement Survey. To see whether it is possible to replace the survey methods hitherto adopted by the cheaper and more expeditious methods developed in the Surat District, the Settlement Commissioner was authorised to undertake an experiment in 2 villages in each Division. Accordingly the Record-of-Rights and sub-division survey of the Inam village of Udtara in the Wái Táluka was undertaken and successfully completed. The report has been submitted to Government: it shows such operations are not only feasible but inexpensive. More villages will now be taken in hand.

Record-of-Rights is ordered to be experimentally introduced in the city surveyed towns of Ahmednagar, Bársi, Gadag and Godhra (Government Order No. 685 of 20th January 1916). The compilation is already in progress in Ahmednagar and the Collectors in the 3 other districts will shortly commence the work.

Government have recently sanctioned a permanent staff for the maintenance of the Record and City Survey in these towns (Government Order No. 3185, dated 8th November 1916).

With the increasing value and importance of our City and Town lands, there can be no doubt of the wisdom of spending more on the proper preservation of all Records of private Titles and of fiscal and administrative Statistics.

Your most obedient servant,

F. ANDERSON,

Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

# APPENDIX A.

*Statement I showing crop, waste, boundary marks and other inspection carried out by Circle Inspectors in the Districts during the year 1915-16.*

| Name of District. | Number of Circle Inspectors in the District. | Number of villages in each District. | | Number of days actually devoted to inspection work. | Crop and Tenancy Inspection. | | Waste Inspection. | | Repair of boundary marks. | | | | | | | Inspection of Tagai work. | | Number of entries checked in birth and death registers. | Number of entries checked in village Forms VI and VII. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total. | Number inspected. | | Total number of occupied survey numbers. | Number of survey numbers and sub-divisions tested. | Number of waste numbers other than forest. | Number inspected. | Number of villages due for repairs. | | Number of villages completely inspected and repaired. | | Balance of villages outstanding at close of season. | | Average number of days spent by the Circle Inspectors of the district on inspection and repairs. | Number of Tagai works examined. | Number in which work was finished. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Arrears of past years. | Current year's programme. | Arrears of past years. | Current year's programme. | Arrears of past years. | Current year's programme. | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| *Northern Division.* | | | | Average. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ahmedabad ... | 18 | 458 | 458 | 222 | 171,145 | 36,143 | 30,610 | 6,074 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | .. | 46 | 20 | 11 | 10,145 | 19,742 |
| Kaira ... | 21 | 531 | 531 | 216 | 307,248 | 39,612 | 30,610 | 3,537 | ... | ... | *... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 197 | 148 | 20,776 | 78,060 |
| Panch Mahâls... | 14 | 430 | 408 | 253 | 78,754 | 14,787 | 11,640 | 3,471 | 1 | 57 | 1 | 57 | ... | ... | 76 | 3 | 3 | 4,750 | 8,912 |
| Broach ... | 15 | 401 | 395 | 196 | 129,838 | 16,073 / 38,532 Subdivisions. | 11,424 | 1,918 | 8 | 38 | 1 | 38 | 7 | ... | 35 | ... | ... | 7,535 | 90,243 |
| Surat ... | 23 | 820 | 793 | 117 | 245,097 | 40,192 | 14,284 | 2,292 | 2 | 85 | 2 | 85 | ... | ... | 165 | 3 | 3 | 12,327 | 173,356 |
| Thâna ... | 37 | 1,621 | 1,249 | 200 | 200,846 | 33,004 | 18,738 | 3,775 | 75 | 153 | 64½ | 137 | 10½ | 16 | 192 | 27 | 21 | 13,621 | 145,985 |
| *Central Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Khândesh . | 34 | 1,214 | 1,203 | 85 | 140,917 | 24,502 | 14,247 | 2,865 | 2 | 160 | 1 | 151 | 1 | 9 | 48 | 4 | 3 | 19,182 | 115,003 |
| East Khândesh... | 44 | 1,801½ | 1,791 | 174 | 209,356 | 24,671 | 8,954 | 2,248 | ... | 297 | ... | 280 | ... | 17 | 42 | 121 | 104 | 28,227 | 174,225 |
| Násik ... | 38 | 1,666 | 1,526 | 234 | 242,028 | 26,036 | 10,581 | 1,940 | 20 | 154 | 10 | 129 | 10 | 25 | 84 | 22 | 16 | 19,122 | 34,853 |
| Ahmednagar ... | 48 | 1,375 | 1,342 | 190 | 239,756 | 25,428 | 5,462 | 1,896 | 10 | 243 | 10 | 232½ | ... | 10½ | 104 | 21 | 21 | 27,859 | 194 839 |
| Poona ... | 35 | 1,177 | 1,177 | 117 | 221,057 | 24,940 | 2,454 | 740 | †... | 113 | ... | 110 | ... | 3 | 52 | 13 | 13 | 14,277 | 72,097 |
| Sholâpur ... | 16 | 700 | 700 | 219 | 112,945 | 9,887 | 1,983 | 481 | 3‡ | 78 | 2 | 77 | 1 | 1 | 44 | 71 | 60 | 10,786 | 43,946 |
| Sátára ... | 35 | 1,237 | 1,237 | 134 | 247,698 | 84,703 | 1,912 | 1,030 | 5§ | 105 | 3 | 87 | 2 | 18 | 84 | 33 | 24 | 14,421 | 163,539 |
| *Southern Division.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgaum ... | 30 | 961 | 890 | 152 | 171,710 | 44,002 | 6,039 | 1,371 | 3 | 90 | 3 | 86 | ... | 4 | 67 | 24 | 6 | 16,632 | 44,121 |
| Bijâpur ... | 32 | 1,024 | 1,024 | 206 | 181,513 | 47,409 | 3,300 | 1,773 | 1 | 86 | 1 | 86 | ... | ... | 71 | 75 | 50 | 12,746 | 100,570 |
| Dhârwâr ... | 41 | 1,290 | 1,276 | 265 | 185,229 | 41,393 | 8,827 | 2,881 | 1 | 148½ | 1 | 147½ | ... | 1 | 104 | 230 | 153 | 17,775 | 50,607 |
| Kolâba ... | 33 | 1,553 | 1,388 | 133 | 152,845 | 13,464 | 6,535 | 1,303 | 165½ | 129 5/12 | 95½ | 56 | 70 | 73 5/12 | 110 | 9 | 6 | 12,789 | 85,290 |
| Ratnâgiri ... | 22 | 1,340 | 971 | 151 | 169,586 | 48,947 | 4,637 | 2,246 | 29½ | 49 | 6½ | 37 1/12 | 23 | 11 11/12 | 54 | 1 | 1 | 10,462 | 48,215 |
| Kânara ... | 32 | 1,418 | 1,365 | 195 | 137,401 | 35,592 | 11,218 | 3,184 | ... | 77 | ... | 77 | ... | .... | 74 | 3 | 2 | 13,383 | 118,858 |

* None was undertaken owing to semi-famine conditions.

† It is reported that the villages shown as in arrears in the last year's statement have now been included in another group which is yet to become due for revision.

‡ The Collector of Sholâpur reports that the last year's figures were incorrect.

§ These villages, though finished last year, were again taken up as the earthen maunds had crumbled down and it was necessary to substitute stones for them.

F. ANDERSON,
Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records.

APPENDIX A—*continued.*

*Statement II showing the measurement and classification work performed by Circle Inspectors during the year 1915-16.*

| Name of District. | Arrears at the beginning of the year. | | New cases received during the year. | | Disposed of during the year. | | Balance at the close of the year. | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Measurement. | Classification. | Measurement. | Classification. | Measurement. | Classification. | Measurement. | Classification. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| *Northern Division.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Ahmedabad ... | 39 | 1 | 190 | 9 | 222 | 9 | 7 | 1 | |
| Kaira ... | 109 | 3 | 418 | 20 | 447 | 13 | 80 | 10 | |
| Panch Mahâls ... | 35 | ... | 113 | 1 | 120 | 1 | 28 | ... | |
| Broach ... | 92 | 1 | 759 | 3 | 774 | 4 | 77 | ... | |
| Surat ... | 43 | 1 | 508 | 32 | 505 | 32 | 46 | 1 | |
| Thána ... | 58 | 1 | 323 | 20 | 321 | 15 | 60 | 6 | |
| Total ... | 376 | 7 | 2,311 | 85 | 2,389 | 74 | 298 | 18 | |
| *Central Division.* | | | | | | | | | |
| East Khándesh ... | *128 | ... | 548 | 6 | 625 | 6 | 51 | ... | * Contains 4 cases with G. D. I. not reported last year. |
| West Khándesh ... | 3 | ... | 129 | 3 | 128 | 3 | 4 | ... | |
| Násik ... | 14 | ... | 419 | 6 | 392 | 5 | 41 | 1 | |
| Ahmednagar ... | 35 | ... | 250 | 7 | 248 | 7 | 37 | ... | |
| Poona ... | 45 | ... | 236 | 11 | 251 | 11 | 30 | ... | |
| Sholápur ... | †67 | ... | 606 | ... | 609 | ... | 64 | ... | † Contains 6 cases with G. D. I. not reported last year. |
| Sátára ... | 29 | 4 | 411 | 10 | 425 | 12 | 15 | 2 | |
| Total ... | 321 | 4 | 2,599 | 43 | 2,678 | 44 | 242 | 3 | |
| *Southern Division.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgaum ... | 177 | 13 | 271 | 12 | 338 | 13 | 110 | 12 | |
| Bijápur ... | 158 | 10 | 345 | 6 | 453 | 16 | 50 | ... | ‡ Figures in columns 2 and 3 contain respectively 6 and 5 cases with G. D. I. not reported last year. |
| Dhárwár ... | 233 | ... | 546 | 32 | 410 | 26 | 369 | 6 | |
| Kolába ... | 47 | ... | 117 | ... | 125 | ... | 39 | ... | |
| Ratnágiri ... | 118 | 21 | 222 | 21 | 236 | 34 | 104 | 8 | |
| Kánara ... | 175 | 26 | 379 | 29 | 427 | 42 | 127 | 13 | |
| Total ... | 908 | 70 | 1,880 | 100 | 1,989 | 131 | 799 | 39 | |

F. ANDERSON,
Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records.

# APPENDIX A.

APPENDIX

*Statement III showing the test of Village Officers' and Circle Inspectors' work*

| Name of District. | | Number of villages. | | Number of boundary marks inspected. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total in the district. | Number visited. | |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Ahmedabad... | Sub-divisional Officers ... ... ... ... | 458 | 421 | 613 |
| | Mámlatdárs ... ... ... ... ... | | 458 | 4,836 |
| Kaira ... | Sub-divisional Officers ... ... ... ... | 531 | 405 | ... |
| | Mámlatdárs ... ... ... ... ... | | 517 | 84 |
| Panch Maháls. | Sub-divisional Officers ... ... ... ... | 430 | 338 | 1,438 |
| | Mámlatdárs ... ... ... ... ... | | 407 | 5,069 |
| Broach ... | Sub-divisional Officers ... ... ... ... | 401 | 366 | 698 |
| | Mámlatdárs ... ... ... ... ... | | 397 | 499 |
| Surat ... | Sub-divisional Officers ... ... ... ... | 820 | 524 | 5,586 |
| | Mámlatdárs ... ... ... ... ... | | 738 | 4,933 |
| Thána ... | Sub-divisional Officers ... ... ... ... | 1,621 | 502 | 7,408 |
| | Mámlatdárs ... ... ... ... ... | | 1,087 | 34,192 |
| East Khándesh. | Sub-divisional Officers ... ... ... ... | 1,801½ | 483 | 797 |
| | Mámlatdárs ... ... ... ... ... | | 1,486½ | 8,958 |
| West Khándesh. | Sub-divisional Officers ... ... ... ... | 1,214 | 370 | 571 |
| | Mámlatdárs ... ... ... ... ... | | 1,148 | 5,147 |
| Násik ... | Sub-divisional Officers ... ... ... ... | 1,666 | 532 | 227 |
| | Mámlatdárs ... ... ... ... ... | | 1,436 | 6,378 |
| Ahmednagar. | Sub-divisional Officers ... ... ... ... | 1,375 | 393 | 560 |
| | Mámlatdárs ... ... ... ... ... | | 1,180 | 8,850 |
| Poona ... | Sub-divisional Officers... ... ... ... | 1,177 | 430 | 645 |
| | Mámlatdárs ... ... ... ... ... | | 1,053 | 4,044 |
| Sholápur ... | Sub-divisional Officers ... ... ... ... | 700 | 424 | 416 |
| | Mámlatdárs ... ... ... ... ... | | 692 | 2,287 |
| Sátára ... | Sub-divisional Officers .. ... ... ... | 1,237 | 500 | 1,480 |
| | Mámlatdárs ... ... ... ... ... | | 1,237 | 15,203 |
| Belgaum ... | Sub-divisional Officers ... ... ... ... | 961 | 316 | 3,403 |
| | Mámlatdárs ... ... ... ... ... | | 771 | 5,430 |
| Bijápur ... | Sub-divisional Officers ... ... ... ... | 1,024 | 421 | 1,167 |
| | Mámlatdárs ... ... ... ... ... | | 928 | 3,440 |
| Dhárwár ... | Sub-divisional Officers ... ... ... ... | 1,290 | 542 | 2,949 |
| | Mámlatdárs ... ... ... ... ... | | 1,148 | 6,666 |
| Kolába ... | Sub-divisional Officers ... ... ... ... | 1,553 | 318 | 2,460 |
| | Mámlatdárs ... ... ... ... ... | | 1,210 | 11,554 |
| Ratnágiri ... | Sub-divisional Officers ... ... ... ... | 1,340 | 654 | 2,689 |
| | Mámlatdárs ... ... ... ... ... | | 1,116 | 3,719 |
| Kánara ... | Sub-divisional Officers... ... ... ... | *1,409 | 355 | 688 |
| | Mámlatdárs ... ... ... ... ... | | 1,309 | 6,283 |

A—*continued.*

*by Sub-Divisional Officers and Mámlatdárs in the Districts during the year 1915-16.*

| Number of survey numbers in which crop and tenancy record was checked. | | Number of villages in which birth and death registers were checked. | Number of entries checked in Village Forms VI and VII. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Village Officers' work. | Circle Inspectors' work. | | | |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1,160 | 1,194 | 479* | 7,866 | * Include 3 Tálukdári villages also. |
| 5,775 | 2,292 | 516* | 9,534 | |
| 2,799 | 636 | 335 | 3,212 | |
| 8,055 | 759 | 433 | 13,813 | |
| 3,538 | 346 | 383 | 3,501 | |
| 5,133 | 1,109 | 418 | 5,338 | |
| 4,414 | 956 | 327 | 5,461 | |
| 4,823 | 1,949 | 381 | 12,956 | |
| 4,408 | 160 | 428 | 7,787 | |
| 12,007 | 4,225 | 699 | 37,159 | |
| 6,944 | 385 | 325 | 12,410 | |
| 14,800 | 5,430 | 942 | 24,680 | |
| 1,513 | 329 | 361 | 8,728 | |
| 5,501 | 2,735 | 1,272 | 21,823 | |
| 1,346 | 245 | 156 | 4,187 | |
| 5,314 | 1,248 | 991 | 13,997 | |
| 1,325 | 496 | 295 | 3,879 | |
| 3,937 | 1,711 | 1,325 | 11,785 | |
| 1,607 | 1,143 | 332 | 9,287 | |
| 5,705 | 4,432 | 1,196 | 27,579 | |
| 1,311 | 437 | 376 | 4,267 | |
| 9,082 | 2,588 | 1,053 | 16,312 | |
| 1,519 | 31 | 348 | 13,995 | |
| 3,973 | 1,390 | 640 | 9,584 | |
| 1,812 | 277 | 372 | 12,827 | |
| 10,625 | 2,962 | 1,212 | 75,803 | |
| 1,901 | 400 | 274 | 2,880 | |
| 4,700 | 4,256 | 713 | 10,954 | |
| 2,258 | 1,167 | 349 | 13,019 | |
| 2,744 | 1,286 | 878 | 23,842 | |
| 2,995 | 279 | 415 | 3,258 | |
| 9,184 | 3,324 | 984 | 10,680 | |
| 306 | 431 | 219 | 1,596 | |
| 2,623 | 661 | 1,100 | 17,330 | |
| 2,089 | 156 | 644 | 4,631 | |
| 1,076 | 580 | 1,023 | 11,830 | |
| 1,144 | 556 | 240 | 4,261 | * Excluding 9 villages in the Bilki Forest Mahál. |
| 7,571 | 2,142 | 1,046 | 30,276 | |

F. ANDERSON,
Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records.

APPENDIX

*Statement IV showing the details of work done by the District*

| District. | Number of villages in the District. | | Number of days devoted to all kinds of inspection. | Number of days devoted to test work. | Number of Circle Inspectors. | Number of Circles. | Crop and Waste Inspection, numbers checked. | | | | | | Number of boundary marks examined. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Early. | | Late. | | Waste. | | |
| | Total. | Inspected. | | | | | Circle Inspectors' work. | Village Accountants' work. | Circle Inspectors' work. | Village Accountants' work. | Circle Inspectors' work. | Village Accountants' work. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Ahmedabad ... | 458 | 212 | 136 | 136 | 18 | 18 | 429 | 1,735 | 677 | 1,527 | 116 | 344 | 4,886 |
| Kaira ... | 531 | 154 | 114 | 74 | 21 | 21 | 465 | 2,106 | 23 | 256 | 15 | 335 | 200 |
| Panch Mahals ... | 430 | 304 | 198 | 198 | 14 | 14 | 1,032 | 335 | 1,313 | 157 | 841 | 92 | 5,049 |
| Broach ... | 401 | 254 | 168 | 152 | 15 | 15 | 199 | 196 | 232 | 300 | 58 | 56 | 1,521 |
| Surat ... | 820 | 240 | 199 | 199 | 23 | 23 | 390 | 924 | 444 | 502 | 58 | 41 | 1,457 |
| Thána ... | 1,621 | 315 | 274 | 274 | 37 | 37 | 369 | 726 | 685 | 666 | 137 | 140 | 111 |
| East Khándesh ... | 1,801½ | 291 | 179 | 179 | 44 | 44 | 339 | 262 | 165 | 150 | 117 | 96 | 4,564 |
| West Khándesh ... | 1,214 | 256 | 207 | 207 | 34 | 34 | 391 | 344 | 217 | 195 | 101 | 96 | 3,914 |
| Násik ... | 1,666 | 273 | 117 | 117 | 38 | 38 | 789 | 110 | 151 | 9 | 5 | ... | 2,412 |
| Ahmednagar ... | 1,375 | 206 | 140 | 120 | 48 | 48 | 36 | 34 | 189 | 520 | ... | ... | 1,413 |
| Poona ... | 1,177 | 216 | 152 | 152 | 35 | 35 | 147 | 298 | 112 | 447 | ... | 34 | 27 villages |
| Sholápur ... | 700 | 269 | 228 | 149 | 16 | 16 | ... | 712 | 549 | 1,367 | 46 | 193 | 1,721 |
| Sátára ... | 1,237 | 202 | 167 | 167 | 35 | 35 | 458 | | 103 | | 3 | | 4,711 |
| Belgaum ... | 961 | 110 | 119 | 30 | 25 | 26 | 200 | 2 | 7 | 92 | ... | ... | 2,135 |
| Bijápur ... | 1,024 | 101 | 92 | 27 | 32 | 32 | 55 | 242 | 60 | 183 | ... | 16 | 635 |
| Dhárwár ... | 1,290 | 244 | 102 | 27 | 41 | 41 | 60 | 517 | 11 | 392 | 4 | 35 | 27 villages |
| Kolába ... | 1,553 | 120 | 83 | 84 | 33 | 33 | 142 | 239 | 2 | 10 | 38 | 54 | 1,817 |
| Ratnágiri ... | *315 | 112 | 118 | 86 | 22 | 22 | 508 | 535 | 101 | 111 | ... | ... | 494 |
| Kánara ... | 1,418 | 181 | 193 | 155 | 32 | 32 | 897 | 1,276 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | 2,416 |

* Government villages only.

**A—*concluded.***

*Inspectors of Land Records of the Districts during the year 1915-16.*

| Entries in the Return of Population and Agricultural Stock tested. | Entries in the Birth and Death Register tested. | Number of survey numbers tested. | | | | Number of entries in Village Forms VI and VII tested. | Number of Village Accountants examined in final test. | Number of Village Accountants trained by the Survey Department examined in measurement work. | Táluka Forms XX to XXIII tested. | Number of Tagái works inspected. | Number of entries in Village Form XVI inspected. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Measured by the Circle Inspectors. | Classed by the Circle Inspectors. | Measured by the General Duty Inspector. | Classed by the General Duty Inspector. | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| ... | 3,711 | 16 | ... | 79 | ... | 3,930 | ... | ... | All checked. | ... | 393 | |
| 328 | 459 | 105 | 84 | 19 | 28 | 2,416 | ... | ... | Do. ... | ... | 373 | |
| 984 | 326 | 23 | 1 | 18 | 19 | 5,725 | ... | ... | Do. ... | ... | 222 | |
| 1,464 | 1,054 | 81 | ... | 13 | 2 | 5,017 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 367 | |
| ... | 597 | 21 | 2 | 13 | 4 | 2,516 | ... | ... | Checked. | ... | 43 | |
| ... | 1,713 | 34 | 30 | ... | 8 | 22,490 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 799 | 1,336 | 84 | ... | 3 | ... | 9,080 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 957 | |
| 383 | 1,012 | 40 | ... | 94 | 17 | 9,492 | ... | ... | All checked. | ... | 199 | |
| ... | 1,249 | 81 | ... | 9 | ... | 110 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 49 | |
| 143 | 631 | 80 | 1 | 5 | ... | 5,342 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 207 | |
| ... | 645 | 63 | | 6 | ... | 3,866 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 47 | |
| ... | 993 | 39 | ... | 21 | 9 | 4,682 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 726 | |
| 17 | 651 | 131 | ... | 11 | 1 | 7,487 | ... | ... | 3 | 5 | 45 | |
| ... | 605 | 28 | ... | 13 | ... | 2,109 | ... | ... | All checked. | .. | ... | |
| ... | 418 | 55 | ... | ... | 10 | 1,710 | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | 7 | |
| ... | 1,396 | 44 | ... | 4 | 11 | 1,357 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 98 | |
| ... | 839 | 25 | ... | ... | 1 | 1,444 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | |
| ... | 498 | 61 | 11 | ... | 6 | 3,918 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 92 | |
| ... | 1,477 | 43 | ... | 1 | 11 | 5,390 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 269 | |

F. ANDERSON,
Settlement Commissioner and
Director of Land Records.

*Part III of the Land Revenue Administration Report of the Province of Sind for the year 1915-16.*

No. 3179 OF 1916.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Office of the Commissioner in Sind,*

*Government House, Karáchi, $\frac{10th}{13th}$ November 1916.*

During the year under report no original or revised survey settlement was introduced in any táluka in the Province of Sind. Proposals for the resettlement of tálukas Mirpur Bathoro, Sujáwal, Jati and Sháhbandar prepared in 1914-15 were submitted to Government in July 1916 and their orders are awaited. The reports of the Settlement Officers for tálukas Digri, Jamesabad, Mirpurkhás (Jamráo area), Pithoro (Hiral tract), two Jamráo dehs of táluka Sanghar and Sinjhoro (Jamráo area) prepared in 1914-15 and for Thul, Kandhkot and Kashmor and Umarkot prepared in the cold season of 1915-16 are under the consideration of district officers or the Commissioner.

2. The amount of work done at the Head Record Office is detailed in Appendices A and B. The number of correction cases received and disposed of (Appendix A) is much in excess of that recorded for the previous year. The increase occurred chiefly in the Upper Sind Frontier, Hyderabad and Karáchi districts where land was acquired in a considerable number of cases for railways, roads and karias. The number of survey numbers affected was 21,771 as against 19,285 in the previous year. Out of entries regarding 1,151 survey numbers examined in the office of the Superintendent of Land Records, only one mistake was discovered. There were practically no arrears of correction work at the end of the year. The number of land registers prepared was 607 and there now remains only one táluka for which these registers have still to be compiled. 6,465 maps were issued from the Record Office during the year under report for the use of Government officers and for supply on payment to the Manager, Incumbered Estates, and private individuals. 1,525 maps were corrected and held in the Record Office for use as office copies or for future reproduction. The total number of maps dealt with thus amounts to 7,990 as against 7,089 in the preceding year. Appendix B which relates exclusively to new measurement work done by the village establishments shows that the number of entries made at the Head Record Office was somewhat larger than in the previous year. A considerable proportion of the survey papers received had again to be returned for amendment. The question of devising measures for improving the general efficiency of tapadars is under the Commissioner's consideration.

3. The special establishment for indexing measurement records, which when first entertained in 1912 consisted of 6 men and which was gradually strengthened till it numbered 43, completed its work and was disbanded towards the close of February 1916. The work of indexing old records still due from the táluka offices has been entrusted to a temporary hand.

4. The Record Office was inspected by the Superintendent in May and June last and the result of his inspection was reported to be satisfactory.

5. No survey operations were undertaken for the demarcation of waste lands, but the Land Records Department was engaged during the year in carrying out the survey of the town of Shikárpur sanctioned in Government Order No. 8547 dated the 11th August 1915. The traverse survey of an area of 1,400 acres was completed and a beginning made with the measurement of roads and streets. This operation, together with the detailed measurement of houses, forms the programme for 1916-17. Five surveyors, including two new men—one, a sub-overseer drafted from the Public Works Department, and the other, a Head Surveyor imported from the Presidency with the express object of training the staff here,—were put on the work. The immediate charge of the operations was entrusted to a special Mukhtiarkar, who had previously received practical training at Nadiád and elsewhere.

6. As usual, the survey work of the village establishments was tested by the Superintendent in the course of his tour. Out of 140 survey numbers tested by him important mistakes were discovered in 9 survey numbers only. Some cases of inordinate delays in measurement and in the despatch of survey papers to the Record Office subsequent to measurement were discovered and specially brought by him to the notice of the district officers concerned.

7. The total cost of the Land Records Department for the year under report amounted to Rs. 60,191, inclusive of Rs. 10,005 spent in connection with the City Survey at Shikárpur.

8. The four weeks' survey class for revenue officers was held in August as usual. It was attended by one Assistant Collector, one Deputy Collector, seven Mukhtiárkars and one Mahálkari, all of whom except the Mahálkari passed the test and were granted a certificate. Ten táluka head munshis and graduates and two munshis from the Record Office were sent up for the usual three months' survey course, and ten passed the test. In addition to these, two graduates who had failed last year reappeared at the examination and passed.

9. During the year, the record of rights was newly introduced for the first time (1) in the area formerly occupied by the Jacobabad Cantonment but recently relinquished by the Military authorities and taken over by the Jacobabad Municipality, (2) in three dehs of the Ghotki and Pano Akil tálukas in the Sukkur district, (3) in twenty dehs of the Kachho tract in the Kakar táluka of the Lárkána district and (4) in 31 dehs commanded by the Ren distributary in the Sakrand táluka of the Nawábsháh district. The Superintendent examined 3,576 entries in 86 villages.

10. The record was due for rewriting in a small portion of the Shahdadkot táluka in the Upper Sind Frontier district and in Sinjhoro and Nawábsháh tálukas and part of the Sakrand táluka of the Nawábshàh district. The work in Shahdadkot has been postponed for a year when the record of the major portion of the táluka will be due for rewriting. In Nawábsháh and Sakrand the rewriting was not considered necessary on account of the small number of mutations, while in Sinjhoro the work will be undertaken on the introduction of the revised settlement, for which proposals prepared last year are now, as stated in paragraph 1 above, under the Commissioner's consideration.

11. The record was on the whole well maintained and its usefulness and importance are generally recognized. Some cases of failure to report, however, still occur almost everywhere and they are dealt with by imposition of fine. The issue of the Record of Rights Manual during the year has proved of great use and value to the village officers.

H. S. LAWRENCE,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

# APPENDIX A.

(*Vide* paragraph 2.)

| Year. | Number of cases (including arrears) necessitating correction in Survey Records. | | | | Number of cases returned duly corrected. | | | | Number of cases remaining for correction at the end of year. | | | | Number of extracts from Survey Registers supplied. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Survey Registers. | Maps. | | Distribution statements and lists of Karia rebates. | Survey Registers. | Maps. | | Distribution statements and lists of Karia rebates. | Survey Registers. | Maps. | | Distribution statements and lists of Karia rebates. | |
| | | English. | Sindhi. | | | English. | Sindhi. | | | English. | Sindhi. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5. | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1914-1915 ... | 2,424 | 55 | 1,912 | 76 | 2,292 | 55 | 1,802 | 75 | 132 | ... | 110 | 1 | 557 |
| 1915-1916 ... | 3,029 | 144 | 2,823 | 149 | 2,925 | 144 | 2,728 | 148 | 101 | ... | 95 | 1 | 815 |

| Year. | Number of Survey Registers prepared and supplied to | | | Registers prepared for Record Office. | Number of maps supplied | | | | | | Maps prepared for printing. | | Maps prepared to replace torn office copies in the Record Office. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Village establishment. | District Officers. | Petitioners. | | Free of cost to village establishment. | On payment to village establishment. | To District Officers. | | To petitioners on payment. | | English. | Sindhi. | |
| | | | | | | | English. | Sindhi. | English. | Sindhi. | | | |
| 1 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| 1914-1915 ... | 38 | 9 | 7 | 750 | 2,909 | 203 | 151 | 1,774 | 3 | 736 | 8 | 669 | 636 |
| 1915-1916 ... | 43 | 15 | 4 | 607 | 3,173 | 96 | 166 | 1,328 | 55 | 1,647 | 17 | 700 | 808 |

S. H. COVERNTON,
*for* Commissioner in Sind.

## APPENDIX B.

(*Vide* paragraph 2.)

| District. | Number of tálukas in which survey work was done. | Number of Survey Numbers received for examination and entry in the Survey Records, including previous year's balance. | Number of Survey Numbers returned after making entries in the Survey Records, *i. e.*, maps and registers. | Number of Survey Numbers returned without entry in the Survey Records with lists of errors. | Arrears at the end of the year. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| Karáchi ... | 10 | 6,993 | 3,265 | 3,489 | 239 | |
| Hyderabad ... | 7 | 4,101 | 2,322 | 1,653 | 126 | |
| Sukkur ... | 8 | 3,460 | 1,575 | 1,873 | 12 | |
| Lárkána ... | 11 | 2,175 | 1,015 | 1,145 | 15 | |
| Upper Sind Frontier ... | 5 | 1,734 | 834 | 898 | 2 | |
| Thar and Párkar ... | 11 | 3,309 | 2,036 | 1,212 | 61 | |
| Nawábsháh ... | 7 | 3,816 | 1,696 | 2,035 | 85 | |
| Total for 1915-1916 ... | 59 | 25,588 | 12,743 | 12,305 | 540 | |
| Total for 1914-1915 ... | 58 | 24,052 | 12,120 | 11,932 | ... | |

S. H. COVERNTON,
*for* Commissioner in Sind.

## APPENDIX C.

(*Vide* paragraph 12.)

*Statement showing the Record-of-Rights work done in 1915-1916.*

| Name of District. | Name of táluka. | Total number of villages and survey numbers in the táluka with respect to which enquiries had to be made. | | Number of survey numbers in regard to which inquiries have been completed. | Number of entries made in the record. | Number of entries in regard to which test work has been completed. | Number of survey numbers in regard to which enquiries remain to be made. | Number of entries which remain to be tested. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Villages. | Survey numbers. | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Upper Sind Frontier ... | Jacobabad (formerly cantonment area now taken over by the Municipality). | 1 | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 | ..... | ..... | |
| Sukkur ... ... | Ghotki ... ... | 2 | 1,359 | 1,359 | 1,359 | 1,359 | ..... | ..... | |
| | Pano Akil ... ... | 1 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 315 | ..... | ..... | |
| Lárkána ... ... | Kákar ... ... | 20 | 8,753 | 8,753 | 8,753 | 8,753 | ..... | ..... | |
| Nawábsháh ... ... | Sakrand ... ... | 31 | 8,520 | 8,520 | 8,520 | 3,660* | ..... | 4,860 | *The number of entries checked by the Sub-Divisional Officer was 1,006. |

S. H. COVERNTON,
*for* Commissioner in Sind.

## APPENDIX D.

*Statement showing the test of Tapadars' and Supervising Tapadars' inspection work by Sub-Divisional Officers in the districts during the year 1915-16.*

| Name of District. | Number of dehs. | | Number of dehs in which boundary marks repair was examined. | Number of Survey Numbers in which crop and tenancy record was checked. | | Number of dehs in which birth and death registers were checked. | Number of entries checked in village forms I-C and I-D. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total in the district. | Number visited during the year. | | Tapadars' work. | Supervising Tapadars' work. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Karáchi ... | 789 | 420 | 124 | 7,083 | 736 | 135 | 1,734 | |
| Hyderabad ... | 925 | 563 | 196 | 13,123 | 3,765 | 42 | 10,111 | |
| Thar and Párkar ... | 963 | 814 | 72 | 16,398 A. g. +260 3 Bigoti measurement. | 2,532 A. g. +180 26 Bigoti measurement. | 288 | 7,284 | |
| Nawábsháh ... | 763 | 484 | 75 | 19,964 | 5,243 | 82 | 1,683 | |
| Lárkána ... | 753 | 677 | 259 | 14,761 | 271* | 141 | 17,933 | *Record of this test was not properly maintained. |
| Sukkur ... | 711 | 383 | 113 | 8,600 | 1,984 | 121 | 7,126 | |
| Upper Sind Frontier ... | 429 | 360 | 74 | 8,434 A. g. +811 26 Bigoti measurement. | 1,547 | 269 | 524 | |

S. H. COVERNTON,
*for* Commissioner in Sind.



BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

*Department of Land Records.*

Report of the — in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1915-16.

# GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

## Resolution No. 8877.

Bombay Castle, 20th July 1917.

Letter from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. A.D.—30 dated 24th February 1917—Submitting, for approval, a proof copy of the Report of the Department of Land Records in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1915-16; and making remarks.

Government memorandum* No. 3293 dated 17th March 1917 to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records.

Letter* from the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records No. A.D.—30 dated 21st May 1917.

RESOLUTION.—The report of the Department of Land Records for the year 1915-16 bears interesting testimony to the increasing activity and importance of the Department. The field of operations is widening annually and the Governor in Council is pleased to observe that considerable attention has been bestowed on the introduction of more efficient and less expensive methods in survey and other branches of the work and that, to this end, results of former experiences have been co-ordinated and several experiments conducted.

The Record of Rights, now firmly established as the foundation of the system of revenue accounts and a valuable and popular repository of interests in lands, has during recent years been extended to areas from which it had been excluded in the first instance till further experience of its utility was gained. Accordingly the preparation of the Record was continued during the year in the surveyed inam villages of the Presidency proper, in the khoti villages of Kolába and in the surveyed village sites in Gujarát; while, as a further experiment, Government ordered the introduction of the Record into the large towns of Ahmednagar, Bársi, Gadag and Godhra which were recently surveyed. The preliminary operations were carried out during the year in Ahmednagar and satisfactory progress has been made. Government had already decided upon the desirability of the extension of the Record to the lands of unsurveyed inam villages where, owing to defective and inaccurate accounts and ill-defined rights to lands, disputes are frequent between inamdars and ryots, to their mutual inconvenience. The experiment ordered before general introduction was finally decided upon, was conducted by the Director in the village of Udtara in the Sátára District and combined the operations of a general survey of the village land, measurement and mapping of small holdings, survey of the village site and preparation of the Record of Rights and liabilities. His report is now under the consideration of Government. As regards the extension of the Record of Rights to holdings within the sites of villages, the desirability of such a course is admitted; but it is clear that a survey is a necessary preliminary to the compilation of the register. The further extension of the Record in this direction must therefore be postponed until the more important towns have been surveyed and the measurement of subdivisions has been completed throughout the Presidency. These operations at present engage to the full a largely increased staff. In the agricultural areas opinion is unanimous that the Record gains yearly in popular favour and in accuracy. When the measurement of subdivisions and the distribution of assessments on an

*Not printed.

equitable basis have been completed throughout the Presidency, the value of the Record will be considerably enhanced. The quinquennial revision of the Record of Rights was taken up and completed in several tálukas. Postponements have however been given in some cases in order that the rewriting might be based on the results of subdivision measurement then in progress or shortly to be taken in hand. Government are disposed to concur with the Director's opinion that the rewriting of the Record should, if the inspection of mutations has been carried out with regularity and care during the period, be a simpler and less expensive operation than it appears to be in many cases. It is probable that with the growing popularity and accuracy of the Record, the present methods of quinquennial revision require reconsideration. Government understand that the Divisional Commissioners have a suggestion to simplify this operation under their consideration and await the report.

2. The measurement, mapping and revision of assessment of subdivisions of survey numbers was continued with vigour throughout the Presidency proper, though the necessity for retrenchment of immediate expenditure owing to financial conditions compelled the Superintendents to effect considerable reductions in the number and strength of their survey parties. In consequence of this reduction the total number of subdivisions, measured and mapped, fell from 7,13,172 in the previous year to 4,85,609 in the year under report. Of this number over 2 lakhs were dealt with in the Central Division, 1½ lakhs in the Northern Division and 1⅓ lakhs in the Southern Division. The calculation of assessments of the subdivisions was also carried out during the recess periods.

The expenditure on these operations is recoverable from the landholders and during the year recoveries made on the demand statements were satisfactory, particularly in the Central Division. The average expenditure, including measuring, mapping and calculation of assessments, ranged from 4 annas to 7 annas 8 pies per subdivision, the higher charge being due largely to difficulty of measurement and calculations. Owing to the generally quicker outturn and the more accurate results the plane table is rapidly superseding the chain and cross staff method in these operations. The land records in the Konkan districts were further simplified and improved by the amalgamation of a large number of adjacent holdings, while in the Central Division a considerable area under the canals in the Ahmednagar district was dealt with, the subdivisions being mapped and demarcated to facilitate irrigation schemes. It is satisfactory to observe that not only does the measurement of subdivisions greatly improve the Record of Rights, but it also enables the cultivator to obtain at a small cost accurate maps and statistics of his holdings, thus tending to minimise disputes and simplify transactions in land. These measurement operations further constitute to some degree a revision of the former survey records by bringing to light mistakes or omissions. The important question of the upkeep of these records engaged the attention of the Department during the year. It has been contended that the trained village accountant is in theory the proper agent to record and map all changes and the Director was engaged in experiments in this method, the results of which will be awaited. Government desire to impress upon all concerned the importance of maintaining these records which are of great utility alike to the administration and to the landholder.

3. The introduction of second revision settlements into 28 tálukas of the Presidency proper, 18 in the Central Division and 10 in the Southern Division, was effected during the year and the preparation of the revised akarbands was carried out by large temporary establishments specially trained for the purpose. In addition to this heavy task the Department dealt with the settlement of over 100 inam villages and estates. The survey of the larger towns of the Presidency proper was continued and conducted simultaneously with an enquiry into property rights in 12 towns, including Poona and Belgáum. Both survey and enquiry were completed in Thána, Dhulia, Nandurbár and Viramgám and survey operations in Poona, Belgaum, Bágalkot, Jalgaon, Manmád, Nadiád, Anand and Borsad, the enquiry work

being in most cases in progress. In this branch of the Department's work considerable improvements were effected or were under consideration, particularly in regard to the acceleration and cheapening of the process of survey and the production of maps. The Governor in Council observes with satisfaction that measures were concerted for the adequate maintenance of these city surveys, the neglect of which in the past has seriously curtailed the utility of the records of former surveys of some of the larger towns and has necessitated costly revisions. The revised methods of survey and up-keep have been embodied in a Manual of City Survey. The survey of village sites was continued in Gujarát and parts of the Central Division, but was finally postponed under Government orders directing concentration upon the more pressing requirements of city and subdivision survey.

4. The extension of the subdivision surveys has greatly increased the work in District Survey Offices, which maintain the survey classification records, as it is now necessary to record all changes not only in the original records but also in those of the new subdivision surveys. In addition a considerable volume of work in some offices of the Central and Southern Divisions was added by the revision settlement operations in 28 tálukas. The additional duties appear to have been carried out satisfactorily under the control of the District Inspectors. The work of Circle Inspectors has been, as usual, variously commented on; but in the opinion of the majority the work of this most important class of subordinate officers generally shows gradual improvement. Much of the inefficiency of the Circle Inspector was in the past undoubtedly due to lack of proper selection and intelligent control and the absence of arrangements to ensure that the Circle Inspector's future prospects should afford him encouragement to good work. It is satisfactory to observe that in many districts this subject received the attention which it merits. The desirability of special training in Circle Inspector's duties which was originated in Sátára and commented on in last year's review is reiterated. The Governor in Council considers that the Land Records Department in the Presidency proper continued to discharge with efficiency a considerable volume of work, and desires to record his appreciation of a zealous and enterprising administration throughout the year in the several branches of the Department under Mr. Anderson's control.

5. In Sind, no survey settlements were introduced, but revision settlement reports for four tálukas were prepared during the year, while reports for six tálukas and portions of other tálukas were under consideration. The work of the Record Office was carried out satisfactorily and with promptitude. The survey work of tapadars is still inefficient as is shown by the fact that nearly 50 per cent. of the cases submitted to the Record Office had to be returned on account of errors. Government await the proposals of the Commissioner for improvement in this respect. An important feature of the year was the introduction of a city survey into Shikárpur. The Record of Rights was introduced for the first time into several small areas, but it was considered unnecessary or undesirable to carry out rewriting in the tálukas in which it was due. The Governor in Council is pleased to note that as in the Presidency proper, the Record is generally well maintained and favourably received.

A. F. L. BRAYNE,
Under Secretary to Government.

G. R. No. 8877, R. D., dated 20th July 1917.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,

[P. T. O.

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The Commissioner, S. D.,
All Collectors, including the Collectors in Sind, and the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
The Accountant General,
F. G. H. Anderson, Esq., I.C.S.,
The Government of India,
The Under Secretary of State for India. } B letter.